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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Information Wanted.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, of some county in North Carolina not recollected, who placed a Negro in the hands of the Subscriber, in the year 1825, for sale, is requested to make himself known to the Editor of the Observer, from whom he will receive information to his advantage.

JAMES BATTLE.

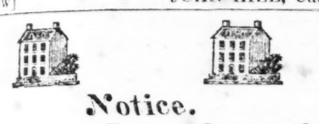
Fayetteville, May 20, 1830. 76 2w.

Bank of Cape Fear,

MAY 7, 1830.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, *Resolved* That from and after this date the Cashier and Agents of this Bank be authorised to receive the Stock of this Bank at $80 pr. share in payment of accommodation paper, and of debts secured by pledge of stock.

76-2w] JOHN HILL, *Cashier*



Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy, on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

Wanted,

3,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Shocco Springs;

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed to such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preach without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Notice.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.

Shocco Springs May 1st, 1830. 76-8w.

Commission Store.

THE Subscriber has lately removed to his former stand on Hay Street, a few doors west of the U. S. Bank and Lafayette Hotel, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Merchandize or Produce for sale, to receive orders to make purchases, or to do any other Commission Business that may be entrusted to his charge; in all which he will endeavor to give satisfaction.

He intends keeping a general supply of the best

GROCERIES,

including the choicest LIQUORS, &c.

DUNCAN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1830. 74 eow3w

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

Has taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

April 29, 1830. 73tf.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In House of Representatives, April 13, 1830.

Mr. McDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which the subject had been referred, made the following REPORT:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the Message of the President as relates to the Bank of the U. States, beg leave to report:

That they have bestowed upon the subject all the attention demanded by its intrinsic importance, and now respectfully submit the result of their deliberations to the consideration of the House. There are few subjects, having reference to the policy of an established government, so vitally connected with the health of the body politic, or in which the pecuniary interests of society are so extensively and deeply involved. No one of the attributes of sovereignty carries with it a more solemn responsibility, or calls in requisition a higher degree of wisdom, than the power of regulating the common currency, and thus fixing the general standard of value for a great commercial community, composed of confederated States.

Such being, in the opinion of the committee, the high and delicate trust exclusively committed to Congress by the Federal Constitution, they have proceeded to discharge the duty assigned to them with a corresponding sense of its magnitude and difficulty.

The most simple and obvious analysis of the subject, as it is presented by the message of the President, exhibits the following questions for the decision of the National Legislature.

1. Has Congress the Constitutional power to incorporate a Bank, such as that of the United States?

2. Is it expedient to establish and maintain such an institution?

3. Is it expedient to establish "a National Bank, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues?"

1. If the concurrence of all the departments of the Government, at different periods of our history, under every administration, and during the ascendancy of both the great political parties, into which the country was divided, soon after the adoption of the present Constitution, shall be regarded as having the authority ascribed to such sanctions by the common consent of all well regulated communities, the constitutional power of Congress to incorporate a bank, may be assumed as a postulate no longer open to controversy. In a little more than two years after the government went into operation, and at a period when most of the distinguished members of the Federal Convention were either in the Executive or Legislative Councils, the act incorporating the first bank of the United States, passed both branches of Congress by large majorities, and received the deliberate sanction of President Washington, who had then recently presided over the deliberations of the Convention. The constitutional power of Congress to pass the act of incorporation, was thoroughly investigated, both in the Executive Cabinet and in Congress, under circumstances, in all respects, propitious to a dispassionate decision. There was at that time no organization of political parties, and the question was, therefore, decided by those who, from their knowledge and experience, were peculiarly qualified to decide correctly, and who were entirely free from the influence of that party excitement and prejudice which would justly impair, in the estimation of posterity, the authority of a Legislative interpretation of the constitutional charter. No persons can be more competent to give a just construction to the Constitution, than those who had a principal agency in forming it; and no administration can claim a more perfect exemption from all those influences which sometimes pervert the judgments, even of the most wise and patriotic, than that of the Father of his Country, during the first term of his service.

Such were the circumstances, under which all the branches of the National Legislature solemnly determined that the power of creating a National Bank was vested in Congress by the Constitution. The Bank thus created, continued its operations for 20 years—the period for which its charter was granted—during which time, public and private credit were raised from a prostrate to a very elevated condition, and the finances of the nation were placed upon the most solid foundation.

When the charter expired, in 1811, Congress refused to renew it, principally owing, as the committee believe, to the then existing state of political parties. Soon after the bank was chartered, the two great parties that have since divided the country, began to assume an organized existence. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, the former in the Executive Cabinet, and the latter in Congress, had been opposed to the establishment of the bank, on constitutional grounds, and being placed at the head of the party most unfavorable to the extension of the powers of the Government, by implication, the Bank question came to be regarded as, in some degree, the test of political principle.

When Mr. Jefferson came into power, upon the strong tide of a great political revolution, the odium of the Alien and Sedition laws was, in part, communicated to the Bank of the United States; and, although he gave his official sanction to an act, creating a new branch of that Institution, at New Orleans, and to another to punish the counterfeiting of its bills, yet, when the question of renewing the charter came before Congress, it was discussed as a party question. And, though some of the most distinguished republicans, including Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Crawford, then a member of the Senate, were decidedly in favor of the renewal, sustaining the measure by able arguments, the votes in both branches of Congress were distinctly marked as party votes. At no time, since the commencement of the Government, has there existed a more violent party excitement, than that which marked the period under review. It was the period of the embargo, non-intercourse, and commercial restrictions; when the undiscriminating opposition of the leaders of the federal party to the measures adopted by the administration, to vindicate our rights against British aggression, had caused the great majority of the American people to view these leaders as the apologists of a nation, already regarded in the light of a public enemy. When to these circumstances we add, that the stock of the bank was principally held by British subjects, and Americans of the unpopular party, the House will readily perceive how great were the national and party prejudices, which must have been arrayed against the proposition to renew its charter. It was stated by Mr. Clay, in a speech delivered in the Senate, that seven-tenths of the stock belonged to British subjects, and that certain English noblemen, and a late Lord Chancellor were among the very largest of the stockholders. With all these difficulties to encounter, the proposition for renewing the charter was lost only by the casting vote of the President of the Senate, and by a majority of a single vote in the House of Representatives.

In less than three years after the expiration of the charter—the war with Great Britain having taken place in the mean time—the circulating medium became so disordered, the public finances so deranged, and the public credit so impaired, that the enlightened patriot, Mr. Dallas, who then presided over the Treasury Department, with the sanction of Mr. Madison, and, as it is believed, every member of the cabinet, recommended to Congress the establishment of a National Bank, as the only measure by which the public credit could be revived, and the fiscal resources of the Government redeemed from a ruinous, and otherwise incurable embarrassment: and, such had been the impressive lesson taught by a very brief, but fatal experience, that the very institution, which had been so recently denounced, and rejected by the republican party, being now recommended by a republican administration, was carried through both branches of Congress, as a republican measure, by an overwhelming majority of the republican party. It is true that Mr. Madison did not approve and sign the bill which passed the two Houses, because it was not such a bill as had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and because the bank it proposed to create, was not calculated, in the opinion of the President, to relieve the necessities of the country. But he premised his objections to the measure, by "waiving the question of the constitutional authority of the Legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as being precluded, in his opinion, by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution in acts of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of a concurrence of the general will of the nation." Another bill was immediately introduced, and would, in all probability, have become a law, had not the news of peace, by doing away the pressure of the emergency, induced Congress to suspend further proceedings on the subject, until the ensuing session. At the commencement of that session, Mr. Madison invited the attention of Congress to the subject, and Mr. Dallas again urged the necessity of establishing a bank to restore the currency, and facilitate the collection and disbursement of the public revenue; and so deep and solemn was the conviction upon the minds of the public functionaries, that such an institution was the only practicable means of restoring the circulating medium to a state of soundness, that notwithstanding the decided opposition of all the state banks and their debtors, and, indeed, the whole debtor class of the community, the act, incorporating the present bank of the United States, was passed by considerable majorities in both branches of Congress, and approved by Mr. Madison.

This brief history of the former and present bank forcibly suggests a few practical reflections. It is to be remarked, in the first place, that, since the adoption of the Constitution, a bank has existed under the authority of the Federal Government, for thirty-three out of forty years; during which time, public and private credit have been maintained at an elevation fully equal to what has existed in any nation in the world: whereas in the two short intervals, during which no national bank existed, public and private credit were greatly impaired, and in the latter instance, the fiscal operations of the Government were almost entirely arrested. In the second place, it is worthy of special notice, that, in both the instances in which Congress has created a bank, it has been done under circumstances calculated to give the highest authority to the decision. The first instance, as has been already remarked, was in the primitive days of the republic, when the patriots of the Revolution, and the sages of the Federal Convention, were the leading members both of the Executive and Legislative councils; and when General Washington, who at the head of her armies, had conducted his country to independence, and, as the head of the Convention, had presided over those deliberations which resulted in the establishment of the present Constitution, was the acknowledged president of a people undistracted by party divisions. The second instance was under circumstances of a very different, but equally decisive character. We find the very party which had so recently defeated the proposition to renew the charter of the old bank, severely schooled both by adversity and experience, magnanimously sacrificing the pride of consistency, and the prejudices of party at the shrine of patriotism. It may be said, without disparagement, that an assembly of higher talent and purer patriotism has never existed since the days of the Revolution, than the Congress by which the present bank was incorporated. If ever a political party existed, of which it might be truly said, that "all the ends they aimed at were their country's," it was the republican party of that day. They had just conducted the country through the perils of a war, waged in defence of her rights and honor, and, elevating their views far above the narrow and miserable ends of party strife, sought only to advance the permanent happiness of the people. It was to this great end, that they established the present bank.

In this review, it will be no less instructive than curious, to notice some of the changes made in the opinions of prominent men, yielding to the authority of experience. Mr. Madison, who was the leading opponent of the bank created in 1791, recommended and sanctioned the bank created in 1816, and Mr. Clay, who strenuously opposed the renewal of the charter of 1811, as strenuously supported the proposition to grant the charter in 1816.

That may be said of the bank charter, which can be said of few contested questions of constitutional power. Both the great political parties that have so long divided the country, have solemnly pronounced it to be constitutional, and there are but very few of the prominent men of either party, who do not stand committed in its favour. When, to this imposing array of authorities, the committee add the solemn and unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, in a case which fully and directly submitted the constitutional question to their cognizance, may they not ask, in the language of Mr. Dallas, "can it be deemed a violation of the right of private opinion to consider the constitutionality of a national bank as a question forever settled and at rest."

And here the committee beg to be distinctly understood, as utterly disclaiming the idea of ascribing to the decision of any or of all the departments of the Government upon a great constitutional question, the binding authority which belongs to judicial precedents, in cases of mere private right, depending upon the construction of the ordinary acts of the Legislature. No length of prescription, or concurrence of authority, can consecrate the usurpation of powers subversive of public liberty, and destructive of public happiness. But, where the power exercised is clearly conducive to the public welfare, and its constitutionality is merely doubtful, it would seem to be one of the most obvious dictates of practical wisdom, to regard the decision of those who had the best means of ascertaining the intention of the Constitution, and who were actuated by the most undoubted purity and disinterestedness of motive, as of sufficient authority at least to overrule theoretical objections, and silence individual scruples.

The committee will now submit a few remarks, with the design of showing, that, viewing the constitutionality of the bank as an original question, the arguments in its favor are at least as strong as those against it.

The earliest, and the principal objection urged against the constitutionality of a national bank, was, that Congress had not the power to create corporations. That Congress had a distinct and substantive power to create corporations, without reference to the objects entrusted to its jurisdiction, is a proposition which never has been maintained, within the knowledge of the committee; but, that any one of the powers expressly conferred upon Congress, is subject to the limitation, that it shall not be carried into effect by the agency of a corporation, is a proposition which cannot be maintained, in the opinion of the committee.

If Congress, under the authority to pass *all laws*, necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers vested in all or any of the departments of the government, may rightfully pass a law inflicting the punishment of death, *without any other authority*, it is difficult to conceive why it may not pass a law, under the same authority, for the more humble purpose of creating a corporation. The power of creating a corporation is one of the lowest attributes, or, more properly speaking, incidents of sovereign power. The chartering of a bank, for example, does not authorize the corporation to do any thing, which the individuals composing it might not do without the charter. It is the right of every individual of the union to give credit to whom he chooses, and to obtain credit where he can get it. It is not the policy of any commercial country to restrict the free circulation of credit, whether in the form promissory notes, bills of exchange, or bank notes. The charter of the Bank of the United States, therefore, merely enables the corporation to do, in an artificial capacity, and with more convenience, what it would be lawful for the individual corporators to do without incorporation. Mr. Girard established a bank in Philadelphia without a charter, which was in very high credit within the sphere of its circulation; and it cannot be doubted, that he might have formed a banking co partnership with the principal capitalists in the other commercial cities of the Union, of which the bills would have had a general credit in every part of the county, particularly if the Federal Government had provided that these bills should be received in discharge of its dues. The only material particular in which the charter of the bank of the United States confers a privilege upon the corporation, apparently inconsistent with the state laws, is the exemption of the individual property of the corporators from responsibility for the debts of the corporation. But, if the community deal with the bank, knowing that the capital subscribed is alone liable for its debts, no one can complain either of imposition or injury; and, in point of fact, no one ever has complained on that score, or ever will. The real complaint against the bank, is not that it has not a sufficient basis for its credit, but that its credit is too extensive. The objection lies, therefore, not against the artificial character communicated to the stockholders by the charter, but against the pecuniary operations of the bank itself. Now, these operations consist in the use of its own capital—a faculty not surely derived from the government, but, in the exercise of which, the government imposes many useful restrictions for the benefit of itself and of the community.

The committee have presented this brief analysis of a bank corporation, with the view of showing that there is nothing in the nature of things, which renders it unfit to be an instrument in the hands of a government admitted to be sovereign in its appropriate sphere, for carrying into effect powers expressly delegated.

It now remains for the committee to show that the bank of the United States is a "necessary and proper," or in other words, a natural and appropriate means of executing the powers vested in the Federal Government. In the discussion of 1791, and also in that before the Supreme Court, the powers of raising, collecting, and disbursing the public revenue, of borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and paying the public debt, were those which were supposed most clearly to carry with them the incidental right of incorporating a bank, to facilitate these oporations. There can be no doubt, that these fiscal operations are greatly facilitated by a bank, and it is confidently believed that no person has presided twelve months over the treasury, from its first organization to the present time, without coming to the conclusion, that such an institution is exceedingly useful to the public finances in time of peace, but indispensable in time of war. But as this view of the question has been fully unfolded in former discussions, familiar to the house, the committee will proceed to examine the relation which the bank of the United States bears to another of the powers of the Federal Government, but slightly adverted to in former discussions of the subject.

The power to "coin money and fix the value thereof," is expressly and exclusively vested in Congress. This grant was evidently intended to invest Congress with the power of regulating the circulating medium "Coin" was regarded, at the period of framing the constitution, as synonymous with "currency," as it was then generally believed that bank notes could only be maintained in circulation by being the true representative of the precious metals. The word "coin," therefore, must be regarded as a particular term, standing as the representative of a general idea. No principle of sound construction will justify a rigid adherence to the letter, in opposition to the plain intention of the clause. If, for example, the gold bars of Ricardo should be substituted for our present coins, by the general consent of the commercial world, could it be maintained that Congress would not have the power to *make* such money, and fix its value, because it is not "coined?" This would be sacrificing sense to sound, and substance to mere form. This clause of the Constitution is analogous to that which gives Congress the power "to establish post roads." Giving to the word "establish" its restricted interpretation, as being equivalent to "fix," or "prescribe," can it be doubted that Congress has the power to establish a canal, or a river, as a post route, as well as a road? Roads were the ordinary channels of conveyance, and the term was, therefore, used as synonymous with "routes," whatever might be the channel of transportation, and, in like manner, "coin," being the ordinary and most known form of a circulating medium, that term was used as synonymous with currency.

An argument in favor of the view just taken, may be fairly deduced from the fact, that the States are expressly prohibited from "coining money, or emitting bills of credit," and from "making any thing but gold and silver a lawful tender in payment of debts." This strongly confirms the idea, that the subject of regulating the circulating medium, whether consisting of coin or paper, was, at the same time that it was taken from the control of the States, vested in the only depository in which it could be placed, consistently with the obvious design of having a common measure of value throughout the Union.

But, even if it should be conceded, that the grant of power to "coin money and fix the value thereof," does not, in its terms, give Congress the power of regulating any other than the "coined" currency of the Union, may not the power of regulating any substituted currency, and especially one which is the professed representative of coin, be fairly claimed as an incidental power—as an essential means of carrying into effect the plain intention of the Constitution, in clothing Congress with the principal power? This power was granted in the same clause with that to regulate weights and measures, and for similar reasons. The one was designed to insure a uniform measure of value, as the other was designed to insure a uniform measure of quantity. The former is decidedly the more important, and belongs essentially to the General Government, according to every just conception of our system. A currency of uniform value is essential to what every one will admit to be of cardinal importance: the equal action of our revenue system, upon the different parts of the Union. The state of things which existed when the bank was incorporated, furnished a most pregnant commentary on this clause of the Constitution. The currency of the country consisted of the paper of local banks, variously depreciated. At one of the principal sea-ports the local currency was 20 per ct. below par. Now it was in vain for Congress to regulate the value of coin, when the actual currency, professing to be its equivalent, bore no fixed relation to it. This great and essential power of fixing the standard of value, was, in point of fact, taken from Congress, and exercised by some hundreds of irresponsible banking corporations, with the strongest human motives to abuse it, because their enormous profits resulted from the abuse. The power of laying and collecting imposts and excises, is expressly subject to the condition that they "shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and it is also provided, that "no preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce, or *revenue*, to the ports of one state over those of another." Now, when it is known that the circulating medium of Baltimore was 20 per cent. below the value of the circulating medium of Boston, is it not apparent, that an impost duty, though nominally uniform, would in effect, make a discrimination in favor of Baltimore, proportioned to the depreciation of the local currency? Congress, therefore, not only had the power, but, as it seems to the committee, were under the most solemn constitutional obligations to restore the disordered currency, and the bank of the United States was not only an appropriate means for the accomplishment of that end, but in the opinion of the committee, the only safe and effectual means that could have been used. This view of the subject is in full accordance with the opinion of Mr. Madison, as expressed in his message of December 1816. "But, (says he,) for the interest of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit, and use, wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted Congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description, and the measures which were taken, during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The bank of the United States, under auspices the most favourable, cannot fail to be an important auxiliary."

Such are the authorities and such the arguments which have brought the committee to the conclusion, that the power to incorporate a bank is incidental to the powers of collecting and disbursing the public revenue; of borrowing money on the credit of the United States; of paying the public debt; and, above all, of fixing and regulating the standard of value, and thereby ensuring, at least so far as the medium of payment is concerned, the uniformity and equality of taxation.

II. The next question proposed for consideration, is the expediency of establishing an incorporated bank, with a view to promote the great ends already indicated. In discussing the constitutionality of such a measure, some of the considerations which render it expedient, have been slightly unfolded. But these require a more full and complete development, while others remain to be presented.

It must be assumed as the basis of all sound reasoning on this subject, that the existence of a paper currency, issued by banks deriving their charters from the State Governments, cannot be prohibited by Congress. Indeed, bank credit and bank paper are so extensively interwoven with the commercial operations of society, that, even if congress had the constitutional power, it would be utterly impossible to produce so entire a change in the monetary system of the country, as to abolish the agency of banks of discount, without involving the community in all the distressing embarrasments usually attendant on great political revolutions, subverting the titles to private property. The sudden withdrawal of some hundred millions of bank credit, would be equivalent, in its effects, to the arbitrary and despotic transfer of the property of one portion of the community to another, to the extent, probably, of half that amount. Whatever, therefore, may be the advantages of a purely metallic currency, and whatever the objections to a circulating medium partly composed of bank paper, the committee consider that they are precluded, by the existing state of things, from instituting a comparison between them, with a view to any practical result.

If they were not thus precluded, and it were submitted to them as an original question, whether the acknowledged and manifold facilities of bank credit and bank paper, are not more than counterbalanced by the distressing vicissitudes in trade incident to their use, they are by no means prepared to say, that they would not give a decided preference to the more costly and cumbersome medium.

But the question really presented for their determination, is not between a metallic and a paper currency, but between a paper currency of uniform value, and subject to the control of the only power competent to its regulation, and a paper currency of varying and fluctuating value, and subject to no common or adequate control whatever. On this question it would seem that there could scarcely exist a difference of opinion; and that this is substantially the question involved in considering the expediency of a national bank, will satisfactorily appear by the comparison of a state of the currency previous to the establishment of the present bank, and its condition for the last ten years.

Soon after the expiration of the charter of the first bank of the United States, an immense number of local banks sprung up under the pecuniary exigencies produced by the withdrawal of so large an amount of bank credit, as necessarily resulted from the winding up of its concerns—an amount falling very little short of fifteen millions of dollars. These banks being entirely free from the salutary control which the bank of the United States had recently exercised over the local institutions, commenced that system of imprudent trading and excessive issues, which speedily involved the country in all the embarrassments of a disordered currency. The extraordinary stimulus of a heavy war expenditure, derived principally from loans, and a corresponding multiplication of local banks, chartered by the double score in some of the States, hastened the catastrophe which must have occurred, at no distant period, without these extraordinary causes. The last year of the war presented the singular and melancholy spectacle of a nation abounding in resources, a people abounding in self-devoting patriotism, and a government reduced to the very brink of avowed bankruptcy, solely for the want of a national institution, which, at the same time that it would have facilitated the government loans and other treasury operations, would have furnished a circulating medium of general credit in every part of the Union. In this view of the subject, the committee are fully sustained by the opinion of Mr. Dallas, then secretary of the treasury, and by the concurring and almost unanimous opinion of all parties in Congress: for, whatever diversity of opinion prevailed, as to the proper basis and organization of a bank, almost every one agreed that a national bank, of some sort, was indispensably necessary to rescue the country from the greatest of financial calamities.

The committee will now present a brief exposition of the state of the currency at the close of the war, of the injury which resulted from it, as well to the government, as to the community, and their reasons for believing that it could not have been restored to a sound condition, and cannot now be preserved in that condition, without the agency of such an institution as the Bank of the United States.

The price current appended to this report will exhibit a scale of depreciation in the local currency, ranging through various degrees to twenty, and even to twenty five per cent. Among the principal eastern cities, Washington and Baltimore were the points at which the depreciation was greatest. The paper of the banks in these places, was from 10 to 22 per cent. below par. At Philadelphia the depreciation was considerably less, though even there it was from 17 to 18 per cent. In New York and Charleston, it was from 7 to 10 per cent. But in the interior of the country, where banks were established, the depreciation was even greater than at Washington and Baltimore. In the western part of Pennsylvania, and particularly at Pittsburg, it was 25 per cent. These statements, however, of the relative depreciation of bank paper at various places, as compared with specie, give a very inadequate idea of the enormous evils inflicted upon the community, by the excessive issues of bank paper. No proposition is better established than that the value of money, whether it consists of specie or paper, is depreciated in exact proportion to the increase of its quantity, in any given state of the demand for it. If, for example, the banks, in 1816, doubled the quantity of the circulating medium by their excessive issues, they produced a general degradation of the entire mass of the currency, including gold and silver, proportioned to the redundancy of the issues and wholly independent of the relative depreciation of bank paper at different places, as compared with specie. The nominal money price of every article was of course one hundred per cent. higher than it would have been, but for the duplication of the quantity of the circulating medium. Money is nothing more nor less than the measure by which the relative value of all articles of merchandise is ascertained. If, when the circulating medium is fifty millions, an article should cost one dollar, it would certainly cost two, if, without any increase of the uses of a circulating medium its quantity should be increased to one hundred millions. This rise in the price of commodities, or depreciation in the value of money, as compared with them, would not be owing to the want of credit in the bank bills, of which the currency happened to be composed. It would exist, though these bills were of undoubted credit, and convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder, and would result simply from the redundancy of their quantity. It is important to a just understanding of the subject, that the relative depreciation of bank paper at different places, as compared with specie, should not be confounded with this general depreciation of the entire mass of the circulating medium, including specie. Though closely allied, both in their causes and effects, they deserve to be separately considered.

The evils resulting from the relative depreciation of bank paper at different places, are more easily traced to their causes, more palpable in their nature, and consequently more generally understood by the community. Though much less ruinous than the evils resulting from the general depreciation of the whole currency, they are yet of sufficient magnitude to demand a full exposition.

A very serious evil, already hinted at, which grew out of the relative depreciation of bank paper, at the different points of importation, was its inevitable tendency to draw all the importations of foreign merchandise to the cities where the depreciation was greatest, and divert them from those where the currency was comparatively sound. If the Bank of the United States had not been established, and the Government had been left without any alternative but to receive the depreciated local currency, it is difficult to imagine the extent to which the evasion of the revenue laws would have been carried. Every State would have had an interest to encourage the excessive issues of its banks, and increase the degradation of its currency, with a view to attract foreign commerce. Even in the condition which the currency had reached in 1816, Boston, and New York, and Charleston, would have found it advantageous to derive their supplies of foreign merchandise through Baltimore; and commerce would undoubtedly have taken that direction had not the currency been corrected. To avoid this injurious diversion of foreign imports, Massachusetts, and New York, and South Carolina, would have been driven, by all motives of self defence and self interest, to degrade their respective currencies at least to a par with the currency of Baltimore; and thus a rivalry in the career of depreciation would have sprung up, to which no limit can be assigned. As the tendency of this state of things would have been to cause the largest portion of the revenue to be collected at a few places, and in the most depreciated of the local currency, it would have followed that a very small part of that revenue would have been disbursed at the points where it was collected. The Government would consequently have been compelled to sustain a heavy loss upon the transfer of its funds of expenditure. The annual loss which would have resulted from these causes alone, cannot be estimated at a less sum than two millions of dollars.

But the principal loss which resulted from the relative depreciation of bank paper at different places, and its want of general credit, was that sustained by the community in the great operations of commercial exchange. The extent of these operations annually, may be safely estimated at sixty millions of dollars. Upon this sum the loss sustained by the merchants, and planters, and farmers, and manufacturers, was not probably less than an average of ten per cent. being the excess of the rate of exchange beyond its natural rate in a sound state of currency, and beyond the rate to which it has been actually reduced by the operations of the Bank of the United States. It will be thus perceived, that an annual tax of six millions of dollars was levied from the industrious and productive classes, by the large moneyed capitalists in our commercial cities, who were engaged in the business of brokerage. A variously depreciated currency, and a fluctuating state of the exchanges, open a wide and abundant harvest to the money brokers; and it is not, therefore surprising, that they should be opposed to an institution, which, at the same time that it has relieved the community from the enormous tax just stated, has deprived them of the enormous profits which they derived from speculating in the business of exchange. In addition to the losses sustained by the community, in the great operations of exchange, extensive losses were suffered throughout the interior of the country, in all the smaller operations of trade, as well as by the failure of the numerous paper banks, puffed into a factitious credit by fraudulent artifices, and having no substantial basis of capital to ensure the redemption of their bills.

But no adequate conception can be formed of the evils of a depreciated currency, without looking beyond the relative depreciation, at different places, to the general depreciation of the entire mass. It appears from the report of Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury in 1820, that during the general suspension of specie payments, by the local banks, in the year 1815, and 1816, the circulating medium of the United States had reached the aggregate amount of one hundred and ten millions of dollars, and that in the year 1819, it had been reduced to forty five millions of dollars, being a reduction of fifty nine per cent. in the short period of four years. The committee are inclined to the opinion, that the severe and distressing operation of restoring a vicious currency to a sound state, by the calling in of bank paper, and the curtailment of Bank discounts, had carried the reduction of the currency, in 1819, to a point somewhat lower than was consistent with the just requirements of the community for a circulating medium, and that the bank discounts have been gradually enlarged since that time, so as to satisfy those requirements. It will be assumed, therefore, that the circulating medium of the United States has been fifty-five millions of dollars for the last ten years, taking the average.

Even upon this assumption it will follow, that the national currency has been one hundred per cent. more valuable for the last ten years, than it was in 1816. In other words, two dollars would purchase no more of any commodity in 1816, than one dollar has been capable of purchasing at any time since 1819. It is obvious, therefore, that the depreciation of the paper of particular banks, at any particular time, as compared with specie, furnishes no criterion by which to ascertain the general depreciation of the whole currency, including specie, as compared with the value of that currency at a different period. A specie dollar in 1816, would purchase no more than half as much as a paper dollar will purchase at present.

(To be continued.)

From the Nashville Banner, May 7.

We regret the necessity of giving publicity to the following documents. We fear that, on the whole, no benefit will accrue to any party from the measure. But the number and high respectability of those who have promoted, aided, and sanctioned it, the prominent standing of the individual principally referred to, and the anxious expectations of the public, who are already aware that some movements have been lately made on the subject, leave us no alternative but to comply with the request of those who have transmitted us the article for publication. Where the lady spoken of is personally known, we believe, her reputation remains fair, and unsullied even by suspicion.

At a meeting of sundry respectable citizens of Sumner county, State of Tennessee, assembled at the Court House in the town of Gallatin, on the 26th day of April 1830, George Crocket, of said town, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Anderson was appointed Secretary.

The design of said meeting having been explained by appropriate remarks from Col. Joseph C. Guild, on motion of Mr. William Howard Douglass, it was

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draw up a report expressive of the opinions entertained of the private virtues of Mrs. Eliza H. Houston, and whether her amiable character has received an injury among those acquainted with her in consequence of the late unfortunate occurrence between her and her husband, Gen. Samuel Houston, late Governor of the State of Tennessee, to wit:

General William Hall, William L. Alexander, Esq. General Eastern Morris, Col. Joseph C. Guild, Elijah Boddie, Esq. Col. Daniel Montgomery, Thomas Anderson, Esq. Capt. Alfred H. Douglass, Isaac Baker, Esq. Mr. Robert M. Boyres, Major Charles Watkins and Josiah W. Baldridge, Esq.

And that said Committee meet at the Court House in Gallatin on Wednesday next, and report.

The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday next, at ten o'clock.

GEO. CROCKET, *Chairman.*

THOS. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

GALLATIN, *Wednesday, April* 28.

The citizens met according to adjournment, all the members of the Committee were present (except Col. Montgomery,) and presented the following report:

The committee appointed to express the sentiments of this meeting in relation to the character of Mrs. Eliza H. Houston, and the causes which led to her separation from her husband, beg leave to present, that on the 22d day of January 1829, Gen. Samuel Houston, the then Governor of Tennessee, was married to Miss Eliza H. Allen, the daughter of Mr. John Allen, a highly respectable citizen of Sumner county. Miss Allen, was born in the town of Gallatin, and has been raised in the county of Sumner, and is personally known to the whole of the committee, a majority of whom have known her from her infancy. Up to the time of her marriage with Gov. Houston, no lady sustained (and the committee think justly sustained) a fairer and more unsullied reputation for all those virtues which establish and adorn the female character.

The committee deem it unnecessary at this time to animadvert on the character and conduct of Governor Houston, except so far as they may be inseparably connected with the investigation and development of the character of his unfortunate wife.

It appears that very shortly after the marriage, Governor Houston became jealous of his wife, and mentioned the subject to one or two persons, apparently in confidence; yet the committee are not informed that he made any specific charges, only that he believed she was incontinent and void of the affections which a wife ought to bear towards her husband. The committee cannot doubt but that he rendered his wife unhappy by his unfounded jealousies and his repeated suspicions of her coldness and want of attachment, and that she was constrained, by a sense of duty to herself and her family, to separate from her infatuated husband and return to her parents, which she did early in the month of April last; since which time she has remained in a state of dejection and despondency.

The committee will close this report by observing that they are informed that Gov. Houston has lately made a tour through the middle States and has returned to Nashville on his way to Arkansas, where they understand he has located himself in the Cherokee nation; and it has been suggested that public sympathy has been much excited in his favor, and that a belief has obtained in many places abroad that he was married to an unworthy woman, and that she has been the cause of all his misfortunes and his downfall as a man and a politician; whereas, nothing is farther from the fact; and without charging him with malignity of heart or baseness of purpose, the committee have no hesitation in saying that he is a deluded man: that his suspicions were groundless, that his unfortunate wife is now and ever has been in the possession of a character unimpeachable: and that she is an innocent and injured woman *there is not the semblance of doubt.*

The committee have had placed their hands, a letter from Gov. Houston to Mr. Allen, written shortly after the separation, a copy of which they subjoin without comment.

MR. ALLEN.—The most unpleasant and unhappy circumstance has just taken place in the family, and one that was entirely unnecessary at this time.—Whatever had been my feeling, or opinions in relation to Eliza at one time, I have been satisfied, and it is now unfit that any thing should be adverted to. Eliza will do me the justice to say that she believes that I was really unhappy. That I was *satisfied* and *believed her virtuous*, I had assured her on last night and this morning:—This should have prevented the facts ever coming to your knowledge and that of Mrs Allen. I would not for millions that it had ever been known to you. But one human being knew any thing of it from me, and that was by Eliza's consent and wish. I would have perished first; and if mortal man had dared to charge my wife or say aught against her virtue, I would have slain him. That I have and do love Eliza, none can doubt—that I have ever treated her with affection, she will admit—that she is the only earthly object dear to me, God will bear witness.

The only way this matter can now be overcome, will be for us all to meet as though it had never occurred, and this will keep the world, as it should ever be, ignorant that such thoughts ever were.

Eliza stands acquitted by me—I have received her as a *virtuous* and *chaste* wife, and as such I pray God I may ever regard her, and trust I ever shall.

She was cold to me, and I thought did not love me; she owns that such was one cause of my unhappiness. You can judge how unhappy I was to think that I was united to a woman who did not love me. That time is now past, and my future happiness can only exist in the assurance, that Eliza and myself can be happy, and that Mrs. Allen and you will forget the past, forgive all, and find your lost peace—and you may rest assured that nothing on my part shall be wanting to restore it. Let me know what is to be done.

Your most ob't,
SAM. HOUSTON.

6th April 1829.

The report was unanimously accepted, and it was

Resolved, That the editors of the Gallatin Journal, Nashville Republican, National Banner, and all other editors who feel any interest for the character of an injured female, be requested to give the foregoing report and proceedings an insertion in their respective papers.

And the meeting adjourned.

GEO. CROCKETT, *Chairman.*

THOS. ANDERSON, *Sec'y.*

According to the annual report of the New York *City Temperance Society*, it is stated on the authority of the Collector of the Port, that the quantity of distilled spirits imported in 1827, was 2,056,739 gallons; in 1828, 2,925,705; in 1829, 1,690,368, being 1,229,937 gallons less than in the preceding year, and 795,354 less than the average of the *two* preceding years. The exports of foreign liquors in 1827 amounted to 126,534 gallons, in 1828, 186,894; in 1829, 428,775; leaving for this market in 1827, 1,930,205 gallons; in 1828, 2,738,811; and in 1829, only 1,267,093—a diminution from the preceding year of 1,471,718 gallons, and from the average of the two preceding years, 1,066,415 gallons. The quantity of domestic spirits imported into New York in 1827, was stated at 98,310 casks; in 1828, 111,504; in 1829, 79,913; being 31,591 casks less than in the preceding year, and 24,994 less than the average of the two preceding years. From these facts, says the report, it appears that the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the New York market for domestic consumption, has been 1,471,718 gallons, worth about as many dollars, and being a falling off of more than 53 per cent. of domestic spirits it has been 2,000,000 gallons, worth at first cost about 250,000; making a saving to the country of more than $1,500,000.

The late Lord C——h.—When every vote in the Irish Parliament on the Union question was worth its weight in gold, Lord C. the Secretary, repaired to Mr. R. Shapland Carew, of Wexford, who was confined with the gout, to solicit his support of that measure. His Lordship found Mr. Carew eveloped in bandages, but he told him that the Castle required his vote, not only numerically, but on account of the influence his example would have upon several gentlemen of the country who were wavering. 'Money,' said his Lordship 'I know is no object to you, but you may have your regular 8,000*l.* for your borough out of the compensation fund. But what I wish to offer you is, the choice of the next bishoprick, for your relation ——, or a military command to your relation ——, or the nomination to the next civil vacancy, to the extent of —— per annum.' 'Is that your offer, My Lord?' asked Mr Carew, his face gradually approaching in color to the tinges of his Lordship's red riband, the emblem of his blushing honors. 'It is,' replied his Lordship; and I need not tell you, Mr. Carew, that the habit of the Government is to support those who support it.'

'My Lord,' rejoined the old man, rising, or attempting to rise on his crutch, 'if it were to cost me my life, I would go down to the House and get up in my place, and expose the whole of this interview.' 'Will you so?' said his Lordship, with that imperturbable frigidity which never forsook him—'and directly you sit down, I will get up in my place, and laying my hand on my heart, I will declare solemnly, that every word you have uttered is a lie, 'an odious, damned lie,' and what's more, I'll fight you for it in less than three hours.' 'I'll run the risk of that,' said Mr. Carew, and thus ended the diplomacy. Carew never made the disclosure, except to his private friends, but his name is to be found in all the red lists, or catalogue of members who opposed the Union upon every division.—*London Paper.*

The following ludicrous description of a debut at one of the Boston theatres, is taken from the Boston Commentator.

"We were unable to discover, from the most patient attention to the individual, a single redeeming quality. Such a voice! Why one could produce a better sound from a penny whistle. And then his pronunciation; not a single proper name pronounced as it should be. Iago sounded like Yago; Cassio was called Cas-see-o, with a hissing termination; Heaven, Hevun, and so following to the end. We all know that the deeds of Othello, like those of Coriolanus, "should not be uttered feebly." In delivering the apology for Othello's marriage, he turned his back to the audience, and could not be heard beyond the Proscenium. This rendered the pit people exceedingly uneasy. "Speak louder," says one; "raise your voice," quoth another, but all to no avail; if he had a voice, it must have been like the Frenchman's "he could not pull it out of his mouth." During this scene his dagger fell upon the stage, but this was a trifle he was observed however, afterwards to keep both hands upon his breast through the play probably to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident. Mr. Scott appeared in Iago for the first time, and we could not but compassionate his situation. He had enough to play his own part, which, by the bye he did well, without being annoyed, as he must have been, by the peals of laughter which followed the outbreakings of "Othello." The injunction to "speak louder," only served to make the debutter raise his voice above its natural pitch, and the effect was ludicrous beyond a parallel. At the opening of the 5th act we were seriously concerned for the fate of our favorite, Mrs. Barrett, in Desdemona, whom, for aught we knew, might be smothered in good earnest. The dying scene, however, of Othello, was our actor's master piece. Instead of striking one fatal blow, and falling gracefully on the stage, he endeavored apparently to drill a hole through his jacket with the dagger, and failing in that, staggered backward, fell, and rolled over upon all fours, amidst shouts of laughter from every part of the house."

Valuable Cow.—Twenty five pounds of good butter have been made during the last fortnight, from the milk yielded by a cow belonging to Mr. David Wait 2d of this village. The first week, 12 lbs.; the second 13.—Feed, the first week, hay only, the second, the same, with the addition of half a peck of provender per day. Truly, a rare cow.

Greenfield Gaz.

Rules for making good butter.—If you have four or five cows, it is best to churn every day and by no means less frequent than every other day. If you cannot churn every day, throw into the cream when gathered a handful of nice salt. In very warm weather, when milk sours soon, put 2 heaping table spoonfuls of salt in every pail of milk before straining. The quantity as well as the quality of the butter is greatly improved by this method. If you have ice put a small piece into every pan of milk, and also into the cream when you churn. If you have no ice, put the cream into a pail, and hang it into the well, twelve hours before churning. In the warm season, cream should be skimmed as soon as it is in the least sour, and in the coldest weather milk should not stand more than thirty six or forty eight hours. The utmost care should be taken to keep every article used in making butter perfectly sweet, by frequent and thorough scalding.

Journal of Humanity.

Emigration.—One thousand two hundred strangers, all seeking "the west," arrived in the village of Buffaloe during the three days ending the 11th inst., and most of them took passage up the lake for various ports. A large proportion of this number consisted of English emigrants, who are seeking a home in our own States and Territories.

Rumours.—The Baltimore Gazette of Tuesday evening last, says, "the reported passage of two expresses through our city last night, from the East, in the direction of Washington, has given rise to various rumours, which if they should turn out to be well founded, will command a strong and general interest.—The substance of them seems to be that the negotiations between the American and British Governments had been brought to some determination of which the purport had not transpired—that the Bank of England had suspended specie payments—that the King of France was dead, and that Kingdom almost in a state of anarchy—and that a misunderstanding had arisen between the Russian and Turkish Governments, with regard to the payment of the indemnities due from the latter, and that the President of the United States had been appointed a referee for the settlement of the dispute."

From the Balt. Chronicle of Wednesday.

We have given insertion to the above, not because of our placing any confidence in the correctness of the rumour which it contains. We have ascertained from the gentleman who furnished the relay of horses, that it is true the Expresses did pass through our city; but they did not inform him of the nature of the information which they were bearing South. The one was from Boston, and the other from New York. For our own parts, we scarcely think, that persons worthy of being trusted as couriers of foreign Governments, would blab on the way side the business of their errands.—Whether it be a hoax or not, we will not pretend to say; but this much we do know, that no community in the western world, were ever wrought into a more delectable fervor, than were that of ours yesterday.—As if by common agreement, every man of leisure, and many who have none, were busily engaged in heralding news, and in making laudable inquiries. "Is there any truth in the report of two Expresses having passed through our city for Washington, from the East?" "Did you hear that the King of France was beheaded?" "No!—is it the case? "Oh yes! and the King of England's dead; the ports of England are opened to our commerce—cotton has risen—the Bank of England has suspended specie payment—and our President is appointed referee to settle the dispute between Russia and the Turkish government!" The ordinary labours of life were suspended—*Holders* of Flour had *none* for sale; and lots of speculations were made as castles are built in the air.

We had written thus far, when we received our Eastern Mail; and as there has been no arrival from Europe, we are enabled to state for the satisfaction of our fellow citizens, that the whole is a most notable humbug.

A novel and distressing accident occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, in the neighborhood of Callowhill and Saint John Streets. A two story building, the walls of which had been finished but recently, suddenly fell with a prodigious crash. The frame work of the building was completely destroyed, the entire edifice being rendered a chaotic mass of ruins. Three persons were in the house at the time, one of whom was killed, another seriously and the third slightly injured. The walls are represented to have been extremely superficial.

It is stated in some of the New York papers, that a million and a half of dollars' worth of hats are vended yearly in that metropolis; that single establishments sell 100,000 dollars' worth of hats per annum; that a few years ago men of fashion wore, universally, foreign hats; that now very few hats are imported; and, that in 1829, the importation amounted only to 14,000 dollars' worth, including all the various kinds of fancy fur hats.

Undetected Murder.—The deep, mystery that mantles the murder of Mr. White, reminds me of an incident that once fell under my own observation. In the year 1821, on a hot and sultry day, I was travelling in the territory of Arkansas. My horse already jaded with the intense heat of the climate, and the privations he endured, moved onward with a snail-like pace. The road was rude, and rough, and solitary, and broken, and for eight or ten hours, I was not gratified with the sight of a wigwam; though I was now and then saluted by the rude lord of the forest, whose aspect was not well calculated to fill my bosom with delight. As I approached the post of Arkansas, a small fortress, and village, my attention was arrested by a mound, and a small monument, on which was recorded the following epitaph:

"Beneath this melancholy mound reposes the body of Jean Jacques Descarts, a native of Languedoc, France, who, on the tenth day of July, 1817, was murdered on the spot where he now reposes, by the hand of some cowardly assassin. He was in the quiet pursuit of his travels for adventure, he had wronged no man, knew no enemy. He was in the possession of treasures when murdered, but the assassin took nothing from him, and all his effects were recovered by his wife, who, on learning the fate of the man she worshiped, unprotected and cheerless, left her native country for love and vengeance. She has not discovered the perpetrator of her husband's murder, and has erected this rude monument, to tell the assassin, if he yet lives, that he shall yet feel the severity of a widow's vengeance."

I do not know that I have quoted the epitaph correctly, but such was the substance of it, and by me will never be forgotten. Whilst I stood pondering over the spot of earth which screened the unfortunate from human observation, a Spaniard who could speak a little broken English, made his appearance, and told me the dead traveller's story. It was simple and brief, and was in accordance with the epitaph. He was found by the wood-side—his pockets were not rifled—he was shot through the head, and from conjecture, the deed was done out of mere wantonness.—*Prov. Subaltern.*

NEW YORK, May 14.

Steam Boat Accidents.—This morning the De Witt Clinton, on her passage from Albany, when within about six miles of New York, broke her lever beam. It gave way at the moment when the piston had just turned upon its descent. The piston being thus let loose, went down with great violence, forcing out the bottom of the cylinder and doing other damage. One man, taking the crash for an explosion, jumped overboard, but was taken up uninjured, after swimming ten or fifteen minutes. On board another steam boat which was passing at the time, it was also understood to be an explosion, and a considerable excitement was produced in the city until the truth was known. One of the men from the boat which arrived excited no little horror by stating, that he saw one man blown thirty feet into the air, and then fall into the river.

We understand that the Rev. Thos. S. Mott, late Rector of Christ's Church, Gardiner, (Maine,) has received a unanimous call to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Columbia, (South Carolina,) and has accepted the invitation.—*Charleston Mercury.*

It is stated in a Cincinnati (Ohio) paper that the population of that city is now 37,000.

Long Speeches.—Lord Byron, after mentioning the principal speakers of the British Parliament, makes this emphatic observation, which we recommend to the special attention of the American 'Orators.'

"But among all these, good, bad and indifferent, I never heard the speech which was not too long for the auditors. The whole thing is a deception, and as tedious and tiresome as may be to those who must be often present."

They managed these things better among the ancients. Demosthenes never exceeded half an hour. A Congressional debater will give it to you for two or three successive days!

The ruinous effects of the Tariff, or duty on Foreign Goods.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Gunpowder, which used to sell at 50 and 62½ now sells for 25 cents.

Shot, which used to sell for 10 and 12½ now sells for 6¼.

Cotton Goods formerly, 25 and 37½ now selling at 6 and 8.

Cassimeres, which formerly sold for 3 and 4, may now be bought at 1 50.

Hats, which used to cost 8 and 10 dollars now selling at 5 and 6.

Negro Cloth, formerly 1 dollar per yard may now be bought equally good at 50.

Hoes, formerly per dozen, 12 and 14 dollars, now selling at 4, 6 and 8 dollars.

Many years ago, a speech was delivered in the House of Representatives, by John *Randolph*, in which amongst other sentiments, he expressed the following, which commends itself to every man who feels as an American should feel. "The very notion," said Mr. Randolph, "of a dissolution of these States, is a great public injury. It goes to unhinge the tone of the public mind. It makes men acquainted with the possibility of the thing, and once admitted into the breasts, they will not contemplate it with that abhorrence in which it ought to be held by every true Patriot."

At this time (says the Milledgeville Recorder) there is no female in our Penitentiary, but one, who was sentenced to it at the late term of the Superior Court of Bibb county, and for a singular offence to have been committed by a woman, *Horse-stealing.*

Frequent intermarriages (says a writer in the Journal of Health) among the members of a particular class, as nobility or royalty, is followed by a deterioration of mental and physical energies—the tendencies to particular diseases, which might, under different circumstances, have been rendered purgatory, now acquire a fearful force. In this way has been brought about the degeneracy and even idoicy of some of the noble families of royal families of Spain and Portugal, from marrying neices and other near relations. From a similar cause proceeded the visible feebleness of character of so many of the old French noblesse. They had become, to make use of the language of a distinguished medical writer of their own nation, rickety, consumptive and insane. The revolution, he adds, brought forward another race with better hopes.

A long Horse.—A traveller who rides a horse of very large size and especially of uncommon length, lately stopped at a public house in the western part of Massachusetts, and ordered his steed to be put in the stable. Feeling anxious for the comfort of his four-footed companion, he afterwards inquired of the ostler if he had put up the horse as he directed.. "Why, yes," said Currycomb, "I've put up one eend of him." "One eend of him!" exclaimed the traveller, "and what have you done with the other eend of him, as you call it?" "Why, I put the eend of him, as you call it?" "Why, I put the eend of him," said the ostler, "if I could get the whole of him into the stable, so I left the other eend *out in the orchard.*"—*N. Y. Com.*

It is a most excellent rule to avoid great *familiarity*, even where the connexion is most intimate. The human heart is so constituted as to love respect. It would indeed be unnatural in very intimate friends to behave to each other with stiffness; but there is a delicacy of manner, and a tact of preserving deference, which tends to preserve that degree of esteem which is necessary to support affection, and which is lost in the attempt when too great familiarity is allowed. A habitual politeness of manners, will prevent even indifference from degenerating to hatred. It will refine, exalt and perpetuate affection.—*Knox's Essays.*

The demand for copies of Mr. Webster's speeches in what has been called The Great debate in the Senate, has been unprecedented. We are just completing an edition of twenty thousand copies, which, added to former editions, will make an aggregate of very nearly forty thousand copies that will have been printed at this office alone. There have been printed also, at other different places throughout the United States, perhaps twenty different editions of these speeches. It is hardly too much to say, that no speech in the English langnage has ever been so universally diffused, or so generally read.

National Intelligencer.

It is stated in the Charleston City Gazette, that Colonel William Drayton is about to vacate his seat in Congress, and he is proposed as the next Governor of South Carolina.—*Ib.*

Curiosity induced us to reckon up the number of Clerks regularly employed in the several public offices at the Seat of Government, as stated in Force's Calender. We find the number to be something over two hundred and forty: a considerably smaller number than we had supposed. Of these, one hundred and thirty-eight are employed in the Treasury Department and its dependant accounting offices, and Land Office, and fifty-nine in the Post Office Department. At some more leisure time, if Mr. Force will allow us, we will extract from his Calender a list of their several names, employments, and salaries.—*Ib.*

Magnanimous.—At the public dinner given to General Harrison, lately, at Cincinnati, among the volunteer toasts was the following, given by General Harrison, in compliment to his successor:

"Hon. Thomas P. Moore, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia—success to his mission, and honor for his success."

At the same dinner, General H. gave also the following toast:

"For our country first, for our country last, and for our country ever."

Advertising.—The Cincinnati American says, that the cost of advertising in the London Newspapers for one year amounts to *six hundred dollars!* In this section of country, people expect you will advertise for nothing and be grateful for the patronage.

Ral. Register.

May 19, 1780.—Memorable dark day in New England. It began about 10 A. M. At 1 P. M. it was so great that people could not see to read large print out of doors, or pursue their ordinary affairs without artificial light. The birds sang their evening songs and disappeared—the fowls retired to roost, and the cocks crew. Many persons tho't the day of judgment had arrived. The darkness through the night following, though it was at the time of full moon, was far greater than had ever been witnessed by the oldest persons living. It was a "darkness that could be felt." Many who were abroad when night came on, though not half a mile from home, were not able to find their way, and were obliged to remain out till morning.

Fresh Water from Salt.—Mr. Josiah Foster, of Brewster, has invented and made a Distilometer, for the purpose of extracting fresh water from sea water, and brought it to such perfection, that by a very simple process, and trifling expense, good water, as palatable and soft as spring water, can be procured. Vessels with the use of the Ometer, can obtain about two quarts of good fresh water per hour with but little more trouble than to draw it from their water casks. The apparatus is compressed into a small compass, which renders it portable and but little in the way when in use. Pure water can be obtained by this instrument from almost any liquid.

Barnstable Journal.

The Dying Miser.—Every reader remembers the striking death of old Dumbiedikes:—see how the same idea had been anticipated in a novel of no fame, called the *Witch of the Woodlands*, where the last minutes of a Squire Beetle are thus painted:—"Recovering, he gained his speech; and these were his last words:—'I did not think to die yet—I'm glad the parson has been.' 'Shall I send for him again?' said the son. 'No, no,' replied the venerable parent; 'he will be for giving me the sacrament—and then there will be another bottle of wine to uncork. Lord, have mercy upon me!—that last high wind played the devil with the old pigsty. I die in charity with all men; but insist upon Thomas Truman being turned out of his farm, for not voting as I ordered him. Bury me by your mother—she lies quiet now. I go hence and ask forgiveness. I know many illnatured people will say that I am gone to old Nick; but if I go there I'll be hanged. Patch up the old barn, and try it once more—luck's all. Make much of precious time; and, Blunder, sell off the old mare—she is not worth keeping; but you need not tell your chapman that, he'll soon'"——"Find, it out," we suppose should be added; but our fragment breaks off at page 10.

Large Ox.—We are requested to inform the public, that Mr. Joseph Failing intends to have an ox slaughtered here about the last of May, which is supposed to be the largest in the United States, measuring six feet and six inches in height, and thought to weigh about 4000 pounds.

N. York Daily Adv.

THE OLD MAN.

Imitated from the French of Mallett.

"Oh, day by day," a tottering dotard cries,
"Nature decays and each attraction dies;
Women no longer charm as once they charmed,
And men no more with pristine strength are arm'd;
The fruits have lost their flavor, and the sun
Shines not so brightly as of yore he shone—
The flowers have lost their fragrance and their hue:"
Old man, old man! nothing has changed but YOU!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1830.

U. S. Bank.—The great importance of the subject, which will daily become of still more powerful interest, will, we hope, excuse the occupation of so much of our paper as will be required to publish Mr. McDuffie's able report upon the constitutionality and usefulness of the U. S. Bank. It is a subject upon which the people should be enlightened, for it cannot be long before the question upon the renewal of the Charter will be submitted to their Representatives. Let every one therefore read and preserve this Report, as containing probably the most forcible argument of one side of the question, that will ever be submitted to his observation.

We are sorry to see several of the newspapers in South Carolina teeming with articles on the subject of a dissolution of the Union, proposing all manner of measures looking to an immediate secession of that State from the Union. Some propose a Convention for that purpose; others think that the Legislature can do all that is necessary to effect their object. A letter from Washington suggests that the Governor should not issue writs of election for Representatives to Congress at the next October election. We have not heard what effect the desertion of their places by the present members has had upon public feeling, which was already unfortunately too much excited, though we do not believe it is half as much so among the body of the people, as the papers would have us believe. In this State, we have pleasure in saying, that, so far as we have heard, this rash act of the Southern members has been almost universally disapproved of. Indeed, we have heard but a single individual express a different sentiment. This fact may give the party in South Carolina some idea of the support they are likely to receive from this State, should they ever proceed to the extremities which have been threatened.

The duty on Salt.—The friends of a reduction of the high duty on this article of indispensable necessity, have been unremitted in their efforts to effect their object in the House of Representatives; and we are glad to be able to state, that their perseverence seems at last likely to be crowned with success. After having rejected several distinct propositions for reducing the duty, the House has ordered to a third reading a bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, in the following words:

"*Be it enacted*, &c. That the duty on Salt be 15 cents per bushel of 56 lbs. from the 31st of December, until the 31st of December 1831, and after that time, ten cents a bushel and no more."

[The present duty is 20 cents on the bushel of 56 lbs.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, John S. Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Brown, Cahoon, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Chilton, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Conner, Robt. Craig, Crockett, Crocheron, Warren R Davis, Deberry, Desha, Dorsey, Drayton, Dudley, Duncan, Findlay, Foster, Fry, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Howard, Hubbard, Hunt, Ihrie, Isacks, Johns, Cave Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Loyal, Lumpkin, Lyon, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, McIntire, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Overton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Ramsay, Rencher, Roane, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Shields, Semmes, Smith, Speight, Richard Spencer, Standifer, Swann, Swift, Taliaferro, Wiley Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Varnum, Verplanck, Washington, Wayne, Weeks, Camp P. White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams, Wingate—103.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnold, Bailey, Noyes Barber, Bartley, Bates, Beekman, Bockee, Burges, Butman, Childs, Coleman, Cowles, Hector Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Crowninshield, Daniel, John Davis, Denny, De Witt, Dickerson, Doddridge, Dwight, Earll, Ellsworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Finch, Ford, Forward, Gorham, Green, Grennell, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hoffman, Hughes, Huntington, Ingersoll, Thos. Irwin, William W. Irvin, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, A. King, Leiper, Letcher, Magee, Mallary, Martindale, Tho. Maxwell, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, Monell, Norton, Pearce, Pierson, Powers, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russell, Scott, Sill, Ambrose Spencer, Stanberry, Stephens, Henry R. Storrs, William L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Taylor, Test, John Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Vinton, Whittlesey, Edward P. White, Yancey, Young—88.

The act to reduce the duty on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, which has been approved by the President, will reduce the *price* of the first article about 20 per cent. after the first of January next; and of the second about 20 per cent. from that day till the close of 1831, and about 10 per cent. more after that time; the duty on coffee being now 5 cents per lb., it is to be 2 cents during the first named period, and 1 cent after that time.

Post Routes.—A Report has been recently made in the House of Representatives, by the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, embodying a sub-report from the Postmaster General. From this document, it appears there are numerous additional accommodations loudly called for and amongst them, the following are recommended in North Carolina:

A regular and frequent stage communication from Lexington, in Kentucky, and from Knoxville, in Tennessee, uniting at Newport, in Tennessee, and continuing to Ashville, in North Carolina; thence branching to the seats of Government of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, thus connecting the Southern and Western States by an easy and certain intercourse.

A stage communication between places of business in the Eastern parts of North Carolina, especially between Newbern and Wilmington, and thence to Georgetown, in South Carolina.

A communication, by stage, through the gold region, between Salem, Statesville, Morganton, and Rutherfordton in North Carolina, and Greensville, in South Carolina.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate considerable time has been spent upon Executive business, the results of which are stated under the Washington dates below.

The bill for the more effectual collection of the import duties, has passed the Senate 28 votes to 14.

The resolution passed two or three months since to authorize a subscription to Gales & Seaton's compilation of Public Documents, has been rescinded 24 votes to 21.

The bill for the relief of sundry Revolutionary and other officers and soldiers has passed both Houses.

In the House of Representatives besides the salt duty, the most engrossing subject has been the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indian tribes, and for their removal beyond the Mississippi. In debate upon this subject, the House has twice sat until past 10 o'clock at night. The following gentlemen have engaged in the debate: Mr. Storrs in a speech of 4 hours length; Mr. Ellsworth, 1 hour; Mr. Evans, 3 hours; Mr. Huntington, 3 hours; Mr. Johns, 3 or 4 hours; Mr. Bates 2 hours; Mr. Everett, 4 hours; Mr. Crockett and Mr. Test all against the bill;—Mr. Lumpkin, 2 hours; Mr. Foster, 2 hours; Mr. Wilde and Mr. Lamar, in favor of the bill. The final question has not been taken.

A number of private bills have passed through their various stages in both Houses.

May 21.—Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bill:

A bill to reduce the duty on Molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits, distilled from foreign molasses.

Be it enacted &c. That, from and after the 30th day of September 1830, the duty on Molasses shall be five cents per gallon, and no more, and from and after that time, there shall be allowed a drawback of four cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled in the United States, or the territories thereof, from foreign molasses, on the exportation thereof, to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of any foreign State, immediately adjoining the United States, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as before the tariff of May the 19th, 1828.

The bill being read the first and second time,

Mr. McDuffie moved that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

A call of the House was moved and ordered, but suspended before the Clerk had got through the roll.

Mr. Wickliffe, moved to lay the bill on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, which being ordered—

The question was taken, and the motion decided in the negative. Ayes 55, noes 120; and

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, by a large majority.

Washington, May 19.

The Senate spent some time yesterday upon Executive business. A number of unexceptionable nominations were confirmed.—The only contested one was *rejected*, being the nomination of Samuel McRoberts to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois, in the place of E. Breese, (a popular and respected officer) removed. No other contested nominations were acted upon, though it is understood that there are several yet depending which will be the subject of contest.—*Nat. Int.*

Washington, May 20.

There was a rumour yesterday that the next packet from England was expected to bring to the Executive official information of the result of Mr. McLane's communications with the British Foreign Minister concerning the Colonial Trade, &c. And upon this rumour there arose a speculation that possibly the arrival of these despatches might have the effect to prolong the term of the present Session of Congress. It is our impression, however, that if the negotiation at London shall have so ended as to invite legislation by the United States, it is not within the pale of probability that Congress would, in a short remainder of the present Session, undertake to act upon a subject, so very important to every interest of the country, for an adaptation of our laws of impost to any treaty stipulation.—*Nat. Int.*

Washington, May 21.

Amongst the business transacted by the Senate yesterday in Executive Session, was the *rejection*, as we learn, of Wharton Rector, as Indian Agent.

Information was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives that the President of the United States has approved and signed the bill to reduce the duties on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa. So that the bill has become a law.

It is not yet known whether the President has signed the bill authorizing a Subscription to the Stock of the Washington and Maysville Turnpike Company; concerning his decision upon which there has been, and is, much speculation and diversity of opinion.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Mr. Tazewell a Senator in Congress from Virginia, has obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the present session, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction.

The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church took place in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The Rev'd Dr. Fisk was chosen Moderator.

The meeting of the Board for Internal Improvements proposed to be held at Elizabeth City on the 24th instant, is *postponed* till the Fall, for want of a Civil Engineer to aid in the examination of the Inlet at Currituck, for which purpose the meeting was principally called.

His excellency the Governor expected to have received aid from an officer of the Engineer Corps of the General Government, having applied through *Gen. Iredell*, for this purpose; but the Secretary of War replied to the application, "that it was impossible to furnish the aid sought at present, as he had neither Engineers to spare, nor money to apply to such a purpose, the annual appropriation for surveys not having yet been made by Congress; but as he would probably have occasion to send Engineers during this Summer to make a re-examination of Roanoke Inlet, in that event, he would, if desired, direct their attention to Currituck Inlet also."—*Raleigh Register.*

Geological Curiosity.—A few weeks since, while the workmen were employed in taking out the "grit" from one of the pits in the Harris Mine, now owned by Messrs. J. &. J. E. Patton, three posts were discovered just at the top of the slate formation, and below the stratum of flint rocks which contain the gold. These were sunk perpendicular in the slate, and about four feet from each other, in a triangular position. The posts were dug up and examined, and found to be of post-oak timber, about four feet long and ten inches in diameter; the lower ends of the posts were sharpened, while the upper evidently appeared to be sawed off transversely; in the sides were mortise holes, together with the marks of an axe, too apparent to be mistaken. From the position in which these posts were found, it would seem that they had formed the legs of a rude table or bench at some former period. As a proof that no modern cause could have placed them where they have now been found, the ground is elevated and near the creek, and beneath any alluvial deposites of soil: yet when and by whom they were placed, must for the present remain a subject of philosophical inquiry and speculation. At many other mines sticks of timber and logs have been found, in and on the slate formation, together with a variety of articles, formed by the hand of art, such as Indian pottery, Indian arrow points, (made of flint,) and pieces of wood, in various shapes.

Rutherford (N. C.) Spectator.

Another new Mine.—A deposit mine has been lately opened on the lands of Mr. Thomas Jeans, on Second Broad River in this county and which has been leased by Mr. Charles Hill, who has employed four hands, for two weeks past, and averaged 102 dwts. per week—worth $81 60; making the proceeds of four hands for two weeks, $163 20. This mine bids fair to become one of the best in the gold region. It lies bordering on the river, and the gold has been found most abundant in one of its former channels; on extending the examination to the present bed of the river, considerable quantities have been found in the sand, which leads to the supposition, that more or less gold is contained in the sands of this and other rivers in this region, and that they are similar to the auriferous rivers of Germany and Switzerland.—*Ib.*

A Bear of large size, was killed a few days past on the farm of Dr. *James Norcom*, about 5 miles below this place. We understand the bear came up in the open field where the negroes were at work, and approached so near them, that they commenced beating him with their Hoes, and succeeded in forcing him to climb a tree, out of which, as soon as a gun was procured, he was shot.—*Edenton Gazette.*

The Rutherford Spectator says, that the Locusts have made their appearance in that county and the adjoining ones to the east and south, in such numbers as have never been equalled. Every tree top has its swarm, while every sound of the woods and every tuneful melody of the forest, is hushed and drowned in the hollow, unharmonious din of these ill-boding, unwelcome visitants.

Received at New-Orleans, from October 1st to April 24th, 252,808 bales of Cotton.

Effects of Lightning.—Persons apparently dead from lightning have been recovered by repeatedly throwing cold water over the *whole* body. Many instances are recorded. The Rev. Mr. Steel, of Paris, in the State of New York, has lately in the newspapers mentioned a case of this kind. A lady was with her husband in the house, and the latter was struck apparently dead by lightning. The lady happily recollected having, a few days before, read in the newspapers of the efficacy of cold water, and had the presence of mind to make trial of it; on the effusion of the first bucketful, he began to move, and on the repetition of a few more was restored to sense and health. If, during the recovery, the pulse is slow and extremities cold, bleed largely at the arm. A gentleman now living in Johnson county, (R. Gully Esq.) was a few years ago struck down by lightning, and recovered by exposure to a heavy fall of rain.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on Thursday evening last, Mr. CYRUS W. BIDWELL, of this town, to Miss HARRIET GAUZE, of Bladen.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 19, Brigs Gipsey from Charleston, James Lawrence from Charleston, Schr. Gov. Parris from Porto Rico.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Goods received per Lighters from Steam Boat Henrietta, 481 boxes, bales, and trunks, 81 hhds, Casks, and Crates, 53 bbls sundries, 56 bags sundries, 141 kegs sundries, 88 bundles Scythes, &c, 175 pieces castings, 5 tons Iron, for A Campbell, H. W. Ayer, Jas. Kyle, G. McNeill, Kyle & Dailey, Rev. W. G. H. Jones, T. Fuller & Co., Jno. Huske, T B. Ransom, S. Ferguson, C. T. Haigh, J. W. Sandford, Jas. Hadlock, E. J. Hale, and E. Hoyt, Fayetteville.—Myers and Leake, Wadesborough,—Caldclugh & Dusenberry, B. Clemmons, Davidson county—T. M. Johnson, J Small, W Thompson, T. Thompson, W. Stanly, and W. Lindley, Chatham County—T. Steel & Co., R. R. Thomas & Co., T. & J. Leake, W. F. Leake, Richmond County—Foster & Cowan, A. H. Cowan, M. Brown, and J. Murphey, Rowan County—Hunt & Stockton, J. Clemmons, W. Clemmons, and Clemmons & Hunt, Guilford County—J. Long, Orange county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 25. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5½ a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 6¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65. Beeswax, 20 cts.

LARGE SALE OF

Hardware, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THE Sale of the Stock of KYLE & DAILEY will commence on Monday the 7th of June next, and continue from day to day till the sale is completed. Every article will be sold without any kind of reserve. Terms at sale.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1830.—2w

Henry's Commentary.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE & LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to-day, is postponed until Tuesday, the 25th of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

April 20, 1830.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the Property advertised above is postponed until *Thursday, the first of July next.*

N. B. Mr. Hugh McLaurin is hereby fully authorised to collect all debts which have accrued and become due to the said Water Works since the 27th of February past until they are sold.

H W. AYER, *Trustee.*

May 25, 1830. 77ts.

For sale at Auction

ON the 7th June next, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, one half acre Lot on Person Street, with a two story HOUSE, Kitchen, and Stable on the same, and a good well in the yard, adjoining Mrs. Kennedy's Lot. A Note negotiable at the U States Bank, at 90 days, with approved security, will be required.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.
H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, May 26, 1830. ts

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Bladen County, on the 13th of May, a Negro Woman and her Child. The woman named Betty and the child named Flora, who say they belong to John Gilchrist on Little Peedee, South Carolina. Said woman is about forty years old, the child four or five years old; she says she formerly belonged to Dugald McKeithan of this County, and that she has been run away two months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said Negroes away.

R. PLUMMER, *Jailer.*

Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C May 22, 1830. 77 3w.

GREAT UNPARALLELED LUCK AT

HEWSON'S OFFICE,

A LUCKY TICKET—Direct from the Gold Mines.

8 27 38, the Grand Capital of

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLS.

Was actually sold to a gentleman on Sycamore St. in a Whole Ticket, and the cash paid on application at HEWSON'S Prize Selling Office. The grand exhibition of that lucky Ticket can be seen at the *Cottage*, which will be opened for the reception of all who may feel disposed to receive like presents.—Such inducements will, I am in hopes, be a sufficient explanation to convince all, that Fortunes can be made in using a little presence of mind by remaining with Hewson's Disposer of Prizes. The *Golden Mines* are still in a thriving state, and hold out bright prospects for North Carolina.

Drawing of the Delaware & South Carolina Lottery, No 3.

38 8 27 60 25 56 11 46 7.

No mistake. Nos. 8 27 38, the Grand Capital Prize of *Twenty Five Thousand Dollars*, sold in a Whole Ticket, to a resident of Sycamore street. Such favors can at all times be given by early application at

B. W. Hewson's

LUCKY OFFICE, PETERSBURG, Va.

Nearly opposite to Messrs. Noble, McKee & Meem.

Another Favorite Scheme,

Draws in Delaware, May 31st, 1830.

Capital Prize 20,000 Dollars.

60 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Capital Prize of $20,000, 1 of $4,780, 4 prizes of $1,000, 4 of $500, 10 of $300, 10 of $200, besides many of 100's, 50's, 40's, 30's, &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

For sale at the truly Fortunate Office of

B. W. Hewson,

Where was sold in a whole Ticket, the Grand Capital Prize of 25,000 Dollars and the cash paid

☞ Send your orders to Hewson's Office, where they will be attended to. *May* 24.

ODD AND EVEN

DRAWS AGAIN IN BALTIMORE,

On Wednesday, 26th of May.

Maryland State Lottery,

NO. 5, FOR 1830.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Besides which there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in Cash, which as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5,		*Quarters*, $1 25	
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths*,	62 cts.

☞ Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, April 28, 1830. 65 3t.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians. for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tatata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Head reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

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20 casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

Fayetteville, April 29. SAMUEL FERGUSON.
73 tf.

Fayetteville Literary, Scientific and Military Academy.

IN order to lay before the public a plan, embracing the general features of the system of education adopted in the Fayetteville Academy, and correct erroneous impressions, the following summary is respectfully submitted.

The first object of the plan here adopted, is to afford *thorough, practical* and *useful* instruction to youth of all ages—to develope and strengthen the mental powers, and prepare the mind for the reception of truth, by teaching it to reason and investigate. Every student will be allowed to pursue such studies as will best tend to promote the objects and pursuits he may have in view for after life. Another important object of the plan, is, to cultivate the *physical* as well as intellectual powers. *Experience*, the best test of utility, has abundantly proved the high importance of this principle: to insure its success, a regular and systematic course of exercise is rendered obligatory upon every student. This exercise will be military, which, while it affords an uniform, manly and healthful exercise, will not be allowed to encroach upon time, usually devoted to study and recitation. The practical Mathematics, also, will here receive particular attention, and such courses of instruction adopted as will fit young men to enter upon the active scientific duties, for which the various works of internal improvement already commenced in our country open so vast a field. With a view to suit the institution to the wants of the community, students will be received at an early age, and at such rates as will render the advantages of the Academy attainable by all classes. It is believed that by thus combining elementary instruction with higher studies, better instruction will be secured, while at the same time, the young student becomes prepared for the studies and duties of the classes more advanced. The students will be divided into three departments, Primary, Junior and Senior, according to the studies they pursue. Parents or Guardians can furnish board and all other necessary articles themselves, paying only for tuition, or have their sons or wards furnished by the superintendent. The institution is now open for the admission of students, and we feel assured that the plan here adopted is well calculated to meet the wants and necessities of our community, and affords superior advantages to students from the country around, as tuition, and all necessary articles, are here furnished at as little, if not at *less* expense, than at institutions generally, affording the same advantages.

Applications for admission may be made to T. B. Ransom, Superintendent, and reference to either of the following gentlemen.

Council of Advice. Hon. H. POTTER. Hon. J. D. TOOMER. L. D. HENRY, Esq. J. D. ECCLES, Esq. Dr. B. ROBINSON.

NOTE.

Rates of Tuition per Academic Year, including Military instruction, will be as follows:

1st Class, in primary department, including Reading, Writing and elements of Arithmetic, $16 per annum

2d do. Including Arithmetic, English Grammar Geography and Composition $20.

Junior Department, including Latin, Greek, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms, Composition and Declamation $36.

Senior Department, including Trigonometry, Conic sections, Surveying, Topography, Civil Engineering, Differential and Integral Calculus, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Lectures on various subjects and the practical Mathematics generally $46.

To Students from abroad, Tuition, including board and room rent will be for the Primary, Junior and Senior Departments respectively $130, 140 and 150 per annum.

Fayetteville, May 12.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, decd, vs. Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A D 1830, and 54th year of our Independence

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

James Thomas, vs. Michael McKay. } ATTACHMENT. Levied on 120 acres of Land, as the property of Defendant.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael McKay, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael McKay appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, vs. The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

Blanks for sale.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

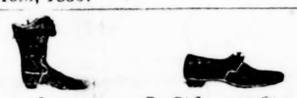
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hdks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

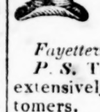
PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.



Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY, Spring Term, 1830

Stephen B. Munn, vs. Hervey Law, Gurdon Robbins, and John Culpeper. } ORIGINAL BILL, to *Foreclose a Mortgag*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Gurdon Robbins, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Robbins appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

A true copy from the Minutes

JNO. CHRISTAIN, C. & M. E.

Lawrenceville, May 1, 1830. 74-6w.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

HENRY A. PARDEE,

Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyance. His Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, with moderate charges.—As his whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

April 8, 1830 70tf.

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs, Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Patent Medicines, Scotch and Maccabau Snuff, Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827 and 1828, besides the costs of advertising; listed as the property of Thomas Davis:—

970 acres on Rockfish and Jumping Gully.
100 Falls of Rockfish.
3,000 Big and Little Rockfish.
180 Rockfish Mills. Taxes $31,75.

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff*
By D. GILLIS, *D. S.*

April 29, 1830. 73-ts

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.
December 3. tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Of every description, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices

JOHN McARN.
April 15. 71tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarboro' Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson.

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Boit Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 5-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.
January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.
Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830. 16tf